http://portal.nersc.gov/c20c Progress in the International CLIVAR C20C+ Detection and Attribution Project

Dáithí Stone (dastone@runbox.com), O. Angélil, U. Beyerle, S. Cholia, N. Christidis, A. Ciavarella, C. Folland, H. Krishnan, D. Murray, S. Perkins-Kirkpatrick, J. Perlwitz, X.-W. Quan, M. Risser, H. Shiogama, M. Tadross, M. Wehner, P. Wolski

Current model products not designed for studying extremes under a changing climate

The emerging field of event attribution aims to estimate the degree to which anthropogenic emissions have contributed to recently experienced extreme weather events.

NEED FOR PRODUCT THAT:

Allows characterization due to model design

Allows characterization of uncertainty due to experiment design

Provides good sampling of rare extremes Provides reliable respresentation of extremes

Facilitates rapid analysis of extremes

C20C+ D&A

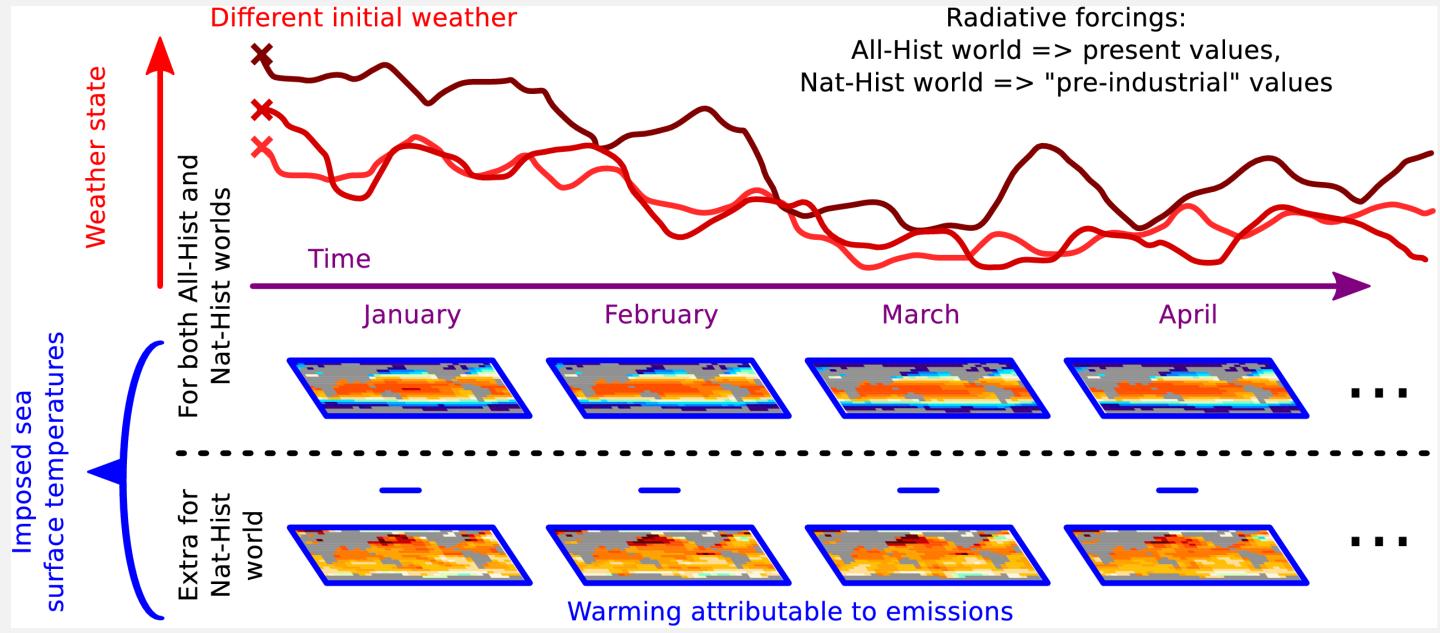
Uses multiple climate models

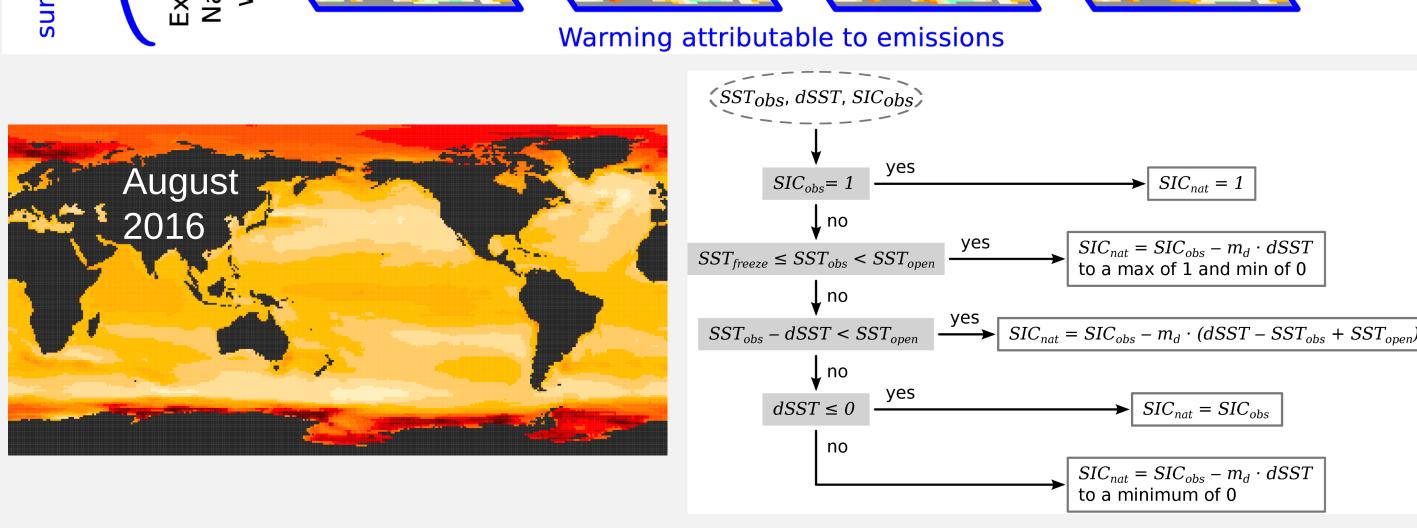
Includes data for trend analysis and factual-counterfactual analysis, with multiple planned counterfactual estimates Includes large initial-condition ensembles Uses observed ocean temperatures, atmospheric models at higher average spatial resolution than e.g. CMIP5 Publishes simulation output on a public portal

Experiment design

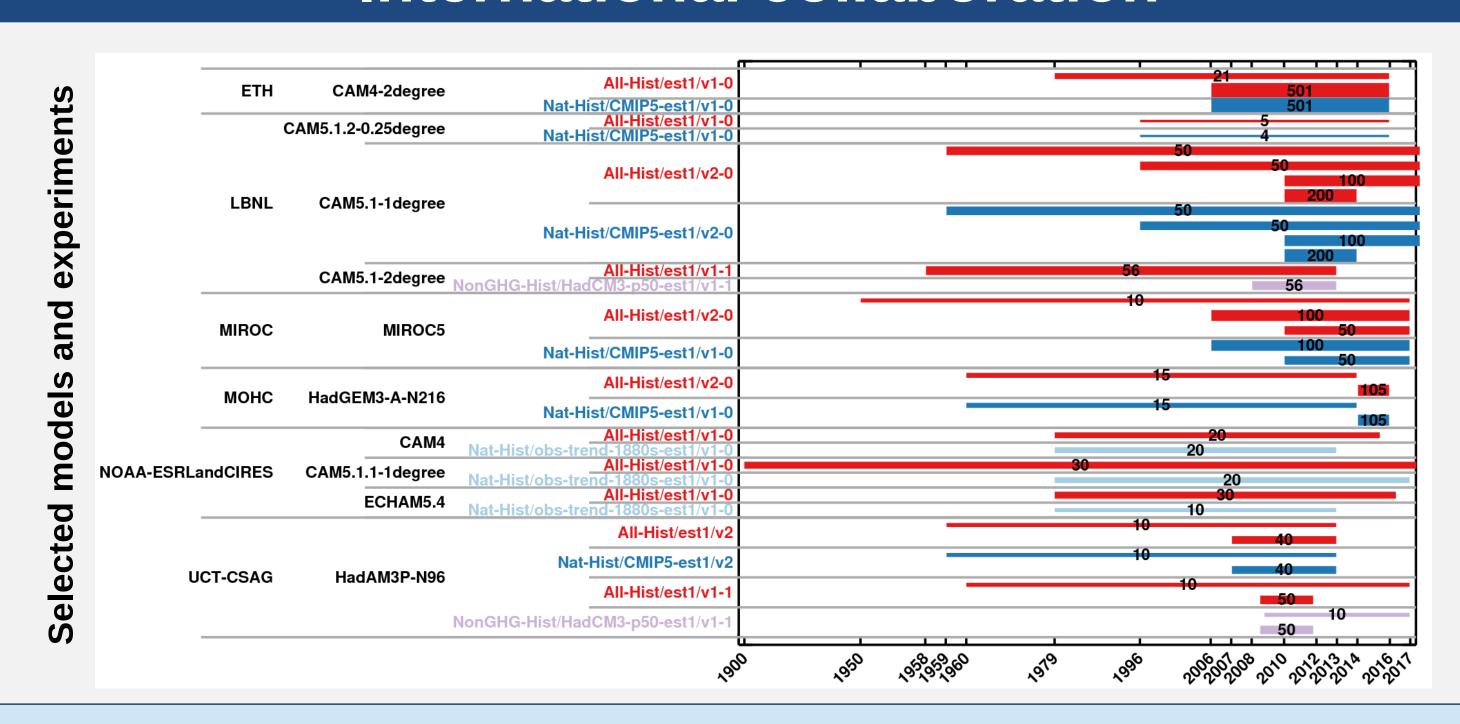
Run a large number of simulations of atmospheric models:

- Of the factual "real world" (All-Hist) that we have experienced
 - Observed changes in radiative, land surface, and ocean surface conditions
- Of the counterfactual "world that might have been" (Nat-Hist)
 - Anthropogenic forcings set to year 1850 values
 - Ocean and sea ice adjusted according to warming attributable to emissions
 - Explore different estimates of ocean cooling





International collaboration



Currently 380TB of output published, PB pending...

- Portal services by National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center
 - http://portal.nersc.gov/c20c/data.html
- Additional online analysis services by NOAA-ESRL and CIRES
 - Selected monthly output at http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/repository/alias/facts

Comparison with observationally-based products

Return periods of ERA-INTERIM 1-in-1-year hot day return value

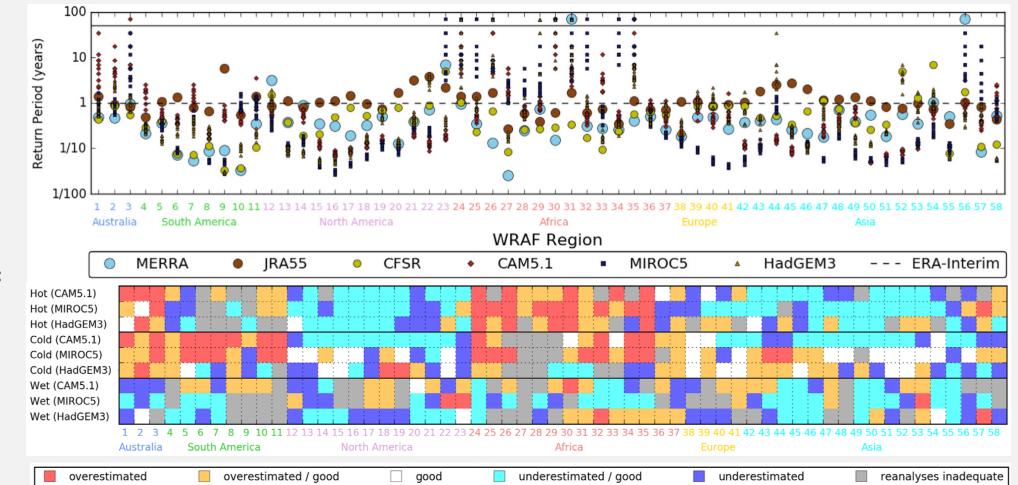
over WRAF-v3.0

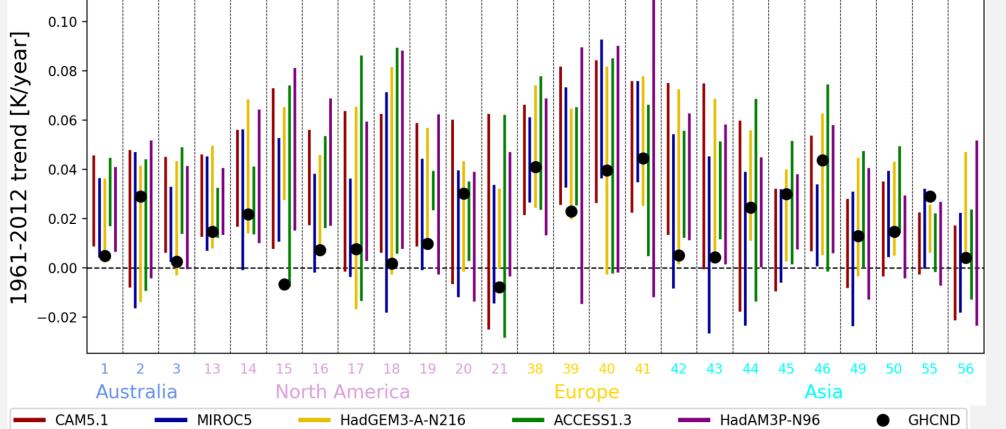
2Mm² regions In many regions models lie

outside of spread of reanalyses But in many regions spread

of reanalyses lies outside of spread of models

Reanalyses inadequate for evaluation





Trends in annual TXX over WRAF-v3.0 2Mm² regions

- TXX=annual max of daily max temperature
 - Model trends may be too large in some regions
- Observational uncertainty not clear
- Many regions with insufficient observations

Acknowledgements

- The U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Biological and Environmental Research's Regional and Global Climate Modeling Program;
- The Program for Risk Information on Climate Change, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology of Japan;
- The Water Research Commission, South Africa;
- The E.U.'s Seventh Framework Programme.